

IV. Results

A total of 2212 students from 38 schools completed the survey, representing a 85.6% overall response rate, and 53.5% of them were males.

4.1 Tobacco use

Table 1: Percent of students who use tobacco, Macao GYTS, 2001

Category	Ever Smoked Cigarettes, Even One or Two Puffs	Current Use			Never Smokers – Susceptible to Initiating Smoking
		Any Tobacco Product	Cigarettes	Other Tobacco Products	
Total	28.6 (±4.0)	8.0 (±1.9)	7.4 (±1.9)	1.5 (±0.5)	11.4 (±2.3)
Sex					
Male	33.0 (±5.5)	9.4 (±3.0)	8.5 (±3.0)	2.2 (±1.0)	11.9 (±2.9)
Female	23.4 (±4.0)	6.2 (±2.1)	6.0 (±2.1)	0.8 (±0.6)	11.0 (±2.8)

For all students, 28.6% had ever smoked cigarette, with boys significantly higher than girls (Table 1). For current tobacco use, 8.0% used any tobacco product, 7.4% smoked cigarette and 1.5% used other tobacco product. There was no significant difference between boys and girls. For never smokers, 11.4% indicated they are likely to start smoking this year.

4.2 Schools and tobacco

Table 2: School Curriculum, Macao GYTS, 2001

Category	Percent taught dangers of smoking	Percent discussed reasons why people their age smoke
Total	79.4 (± 3.5)	22.6 (± 2.6)
Sex		
Male	75.7 (± 4.5)	21.2 (± 3.4)
Female	83.5 (± 3.7)	24.2 (± 3.4)

For all students, 79.4% were taught dangers of smoking and 22.6% of the students discussed reasons why people their age smoke (Table 2). There was no significant difference between boys and girls.

4.3 Cessation

Table 3: Cessation, Macao GYTS, 2001

Category	Current Smokers	
	Percent desire to stop	Percent tried to stop this year
Total	58.3 (± 12.6)	64.1 (± 8.3)
Sex		
Male	59.0 (± 14.9)	64.2 (± 16.3)
Female	59.8 (± 17.7)	67.2 (± 12.2)

Regarding current smokers, 58.3% of the smokers desired to stop and 64.1% tried to stop this year (Table 3). There was no significant difference between boys and girls.

4.4 Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Table 4: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Macao GYTS, 2001

Category	Exposed to smoke from others in their home		Exposed to smoke from others in public places		Percent think smoking should be banned from public places		Definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	33.6 (±3.0)	45.8 (±9.8)	52.24(±3.75)	79.96(±7.74)	61.4 (±2.3)	48.4 (±7.8)	75.1 (±2.2)	56.0 (±7.2)
Sex								
Male	31.7 (±3.2)	49.7 (±12.8)	48.55(±4.43)	81.88(±10.45)	61.3 (±4.5)	54.2 (±9.8)	76.1 (±2.8)	54.7 (±12.9)
Female	35.3 (±4.2)	40.3 (±12.1)	55.79(±4.43)	78.99(±11.57)	61.9 (±3.1)	41.5 (±15.1)	74.1 (±3.4)	56.3 (±10.9)

Exposure to second hand smoke was high for all students in Macao, both at home and in public places, with 33.6% of never smokers and 45.8% of current smokers exposed to smoke from others in their home and more than 5 in 10 never smokers and almost 8 in 10 (79.96%) of current smokers exposed to smoke from others in public places. About 61.4% of never smokers and 48.4% of current smokers thought smoking should be banned from public places; and 75.1% of never smokers and 56.0% of current smokers definitely thought smoke from others is harmful to them (Table 4). For the above items, there was no significant difference between boys and girls, but never smokers were significantly less likely than current smokers to be exposed to smoking at home and in public places and never smokers were significantly more likely than current smokers to think smoking should be banned in public places and to think smoke from others is harmful to them.

4.5 Knowledge and attitudes

Table 5: Knowledge and Attitudes, Macao GYTS, 2001

Category	Think boys who smoke have more friends		Think girls who smoke have more friends		Think smoking makes boys look more attractive		Think smoking makes girls look more attractive	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	11.8 (±2.2)	19.6 (±7.9)	9.3 (±1.3)	12.3 (±7.5)	10.9 (±1.7)	21.0 (±7.4)	6.4 (±1.3)	9.0 (±4.1)
Sex								
Male	10.3 (±2.7)	20.9 (±9.6)	8.8 (±1.7)	10.7 (±7.3)	13.4 (±2.4)	15.7 (±9.1)	7.9 (±1.5)	7.7 (±5.4)
Female	13.3 (±2.8)	16.9 (±10.9)	9.6 (±2.1)	15.2 (±10.3)	8.3 (±2.2)	29.0 (±9.9)	4.8 (±1.9)	11.5 (±5.9)

Regarding knowledge and attitudes, 11.8% of never smokers and 19.6% of current smokers thought boys who smoke have more friends while 9.3% of never smokers and 12.3% of current smokers thought girls who smoke have more friends (Table 5). One in ten never smokers and 21.0% of current smokers thought smoking makes boys look more attractive and 6.4% of never smokers and 9.0% of current smokers thought smoking makes girls look more attractive. Current smokers were significantly more likely than never smokers to think smoking makes boys and girls look more attractive, especially the girls who had never smoked. And girl never smokers were more likely to think that smoking makes boys and girls look more attractive.

4.6 Media and advertising

Table 6: Media and Advertising Macao GYTS, 2001

Category	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages in Newspapers and Magazines		Percent Who Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It		Percent Offered * Free Cigarettes by a Tobacco Company Representative	
		Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	84.3 (±2.2)	57.8 (±3.2)	62.2 (±10.6)	14.3 (±2.3)	28.9 (±8.2)	4.5 (±0.9)	22.0 (±8.5)
Sex							
Male	83.5 (±2.3)	57.1 (±3.4)	61.0 (±12.2)	19.0 (±3.3)	27.3 (±8.2)	6.4 (±2.0)	18.5 (±8.4)
Female	85.2 (±3.0)	59.0 (±4.5)	63.8 (±13.9)	9.6 (±2.2)	32.7 (±13.5)	2.5 (±0.9)	25.6 (±13.8)

Over 8 in 10 students saw anti-smoking media messages, 57.8% of never smokers and 62.2% current smokers saw pro-tobacco messages in newspapers and magazines; 14.3% of never smokers and 28.9% of current smokers who had object with a cigarette brand logo on it; 4.5% of never smokers and 22.0% of current smokers were offered “free” cigarettes by a tobacco company representative (Table 6). Current smokers were significantly more likely than never smokers to have an object with a cigarette brand logo on it and to have been offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.

4.7 Access and Availability

Table7: Access and Availability, Macao GYTS, 2001

Category	Percent Current Smokers who Usually Smoke at Home	Percent Current Smokers who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store	Percent Current Smokers Who Bought Cigarettes in a Store Who Were Not Refused Because of Their Age
Total	8.5 (±4.3)	59.8 (±9.7)	94.2 (±6.3)
Sex			
Male	9.9 (±6.4)	60.7 (±13.7)	92.6 (±7.1)
Female	6.3 (±9.1)	57.9 (±9.9)	96.5 (±7.2)

For access and availability, 8.5% of current smokers usually smoked at home; 59.8% of current smokers purchased cigarettes in a store; and 94.2% bought cigarettes in a store who were not refused because of their age (Table 7).